

and prepared to insure the lives of Negroes on  
favorable terms. H. WINGATE  
January 21, 1850.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

From Hill's Travels in Peru and Mexico.  
The Inca's Daughter.

A PERUVIAN LEGEND.

Huasco, the Inca of Peru, who reigned at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and who was remarkable for his love of the arts, especially those connected with the improvement of his capital, proclaimed that whosoever would find means of conveying water with facility to his palace and to Cuzco, should receive in marriage his youngest daughter, then a beautiful girl in the first bloom of womanhood. This offer was no sooner made, than a young man appeared, called Hassan, who declared himself capable of performing the great work. He was immediately furnished with as many men, and all the materials, which he thought proper to demand, and the work was commenced.

While the work, however, was in progress, an incident occurred which damped the ardor of the youth for the accomplishment of what he had undertaken, and seemed to overthrow all expectations of its ever being completed. Among the numerous attendants upon the workmen for the preparation of their food, and the care of the camp in which they dwelt, there appeared a girl of great beauty, who while attending upon her father was observed by the youthful engineer, who became so violently enamored that his attention was distracted and turned from the object upon which his mind had been hitherto bent. He so that the accomplishment of the work he had undertaken would result in his marriage with the daughter of the Inca, and this, though accompanied by all the honors the sovereign could bestow, would deprive him of that which he valued more than life, and tie him to a bride whom he had never seen, and had now ceased to desire to know.

Owing to the state of Hassan's mind, neglect, languor and disorder reigned in the encampment of the workmen, which at first seemed to every one to arise from a conviction on the part of the engineer that the accomplishment of the work was beyond his power. Some time passed without any progress, during which Hassan had frequent opportunities of meeting the young attendant to whom he had become attached. This, however, was by and by remarked by the people in such a manner as to induce the young man to retire, and return no more to the camp;—distracting still more the mind of the engineer, who was unable to obtain any further information concerning her.

The confusion into which everything was now thrown became known to the Inca, who soon learned also the real cause of the engineer's default, and determined to take his revenge by putting to death the subject who had so grossly and so openly insulted his sovereign. The character, however, of the offense was such that Hassan was sent for before his execution, and appeared, guarded in the presence of the Inca, who sat upon his throne surrounded by his nobles. Huasco, happening to be a man of moderate passions, asked the culprit, in the presence of his nobles, whether he had anything to say before his execution in extension of the crime he had committed by treating his sovereign with contempt.

To this the young man replied, that he had only to thank his sovereign for all the favors he had received, and more especially for that he was about to receive, which would place him beyond the reach of such suffering as he had endured since he had become acquainted with the innocent cause of his misfortune.

At the moment that the Inca was about to commit him to the tender mercies of the executioners, the girl we have mentioned suddenly appeared among the crowd of nobles, dressed as she had been in the camp of the workmen, and, rushing into the centre of the hall, exclaimed:

"Stay, Inca! Arrest the hand of justice for a moment, while I put one question to the unfortunate culprit. It shall be such as the Inca will not disapprove."

From the moment of this strange apparition, until the demand of the girl, there was not a sound heard. The whole of the nobles present remained motionless and silent. But, had no embarrassment overwhelmed them, the presence of their sovereign would have restrained equally their words and their acts. Huasco, who alone seemed unmoved, nodded assent to the demand of the girl, who now walked up to the youth, and, laying her right hand upon his left shoulder, and standing a little on one side, that his countenance might be well seen by the Inca, said:

"Young man of the hills where the Inca ever known! subject to Huasco! has thou chosen the child of the vales in preference to the daughter of thy sovereign?"

To which the youth, after steadfastly regarding the Inca, replied:

"The will of the Great Source of Light be done. The sentence of the Inca is just."

Then, turning to the girl, he added:

"Go now with joy to dwell where I shall await thy coming, to possess thee forever."

"But wherefore couldst thou not, then said the girl, 'accomplish the work which thou hast undertaken?"

"It had been done," said the youth, "had the labor been accompanied with the hope of possessing thee."

At this reply the young girl, suddenly throwing off her upper garments which had hidden those which would have betrayed her true character, and taking the entranced youth by the hand, advanced up to the foot of the throne of the Inca, and exclaimed:

"Great father of the children of the sun, I whom thou lovest as thyself, demand the remission of the sentence against the youth, now bowed down before thee, until it be known whether the great work he has undertaken can be accomplished or not."

Inca Huasco, whose affection for his daughter was beyond all feelings, and confirmed, by the occurrence, signified his assent to the proposal. A few months after this the great aqueduct was completed, and the engineer and the princess became man and wife.

RARE INSTANCE OF MERCANTILE INTEGRITY.—Some time in the year 1848, Mr. Edward Chappell of Norwich, Conn., bought of the firm of Lewis & Clapp of this city, now dissolved, a lot of lumber to the amount \$275. Shortly afterwards Mr. Chappell failed and compromised this debt by paying thirty per cent.

A few weeks ago Mr. Lewis, the senior member of the firm, received the following letter:

Astoria House,  
New York, March 21, 1860.  
Messrs. Lewis & Clapp, Boston, Mass.:

Gents—On receipt of this please send me to Mr. Lewis a statement of the balance due you on debt compromised in 1849, with interest to date and I will send you a check for the amount.

Respectfully yours,  
EDWARD CHAPPELL.

It was with some difficulty that the account was found, the transaction having entirely faded from the recollection of both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Clapp. But after searching over the old books of the concern it was at last discovered and sent to Mr. Chappell, as follows: Principal, after deducting dividend, \$198 28; interest eleven years and two months, \$132 77—to total \$331 05. By return mail the following letter enclosing a check for the amount, was received:

Norwich, March 24, 1860.  
Messrs. Lewis & Clapp, Boston Mass.:

Gents—I enclose check to your order for amount of account rendered. The bank is closed or I should have sent you a check on Boston. Respectfully yours,  
EDWARD CHAPPELL.

Such instances of honesty are rare, and deserve to be recorded. One cannot but wish prosperity to a merchant so high-minded and honorable in his dealings with his creditors.

[N. Y. Express.]

From the Gazette de Guatemala of the 22d of March.  
Death of the Honorable Augustin Boverly L. Clarke.

After a long and painful illness, his Excellency Don Augustin Boverly L. Clarke, Resident Minister of the United States, died in this Capital at half past six o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. Mr. Clarke was born on the 11th of February, 1809, in Chesterfield county, in the State of Virginia. While very young he was sent to the State of Kentucky, where he studied law, and was admitted into practice as an attorney. At the age of twenty-two years he was elected representative in the Legislature of his State, and was subsequently a member of the same body on several occasions. In 1847, during the administration of President Polk, he was elected representative in the National Congress; and in 1850 took his seat as a delegate in the Kentucky Convention and assisted in forming a new Constitution of that State. In January, 1858, he was nominated by the then President—and the nomination was ratified by the Senate—as Resident Minister of the United States to the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras.

Mr. Clarke, in politics, belonged to the Democratic Union, and was with great ease and facility elected to the office of Representative in the Legislature on various subjects. His reticence, and the moderation of his character, made his duties agreeable, and gained for him the esteem and respect of all who had intimate relations with him. In giving this brief biographical sketch of the Hon. Mr. Clarke, we ought not to pass in silence an event which may be considered as the most important of his life. This was the resolution which he took and carried into effect in this Capital, of entering into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Mr. Clarke had always had an inclination to Catholicism, and gave many proofs of this in his public speeches. He declared that the Catholic faith was the basis of the principles of our religion, and from the period of his arrival in Guatemala he placed himself in communication with several talented and learned ecclesiastics, among whom was the eloquent Father Parrodo, of the society of Jesus. The fruit of his reading and meditations, and above all, of the grace of God, was his resolution to embrace Catholicism, which he fulfilled on the 14th of December, last year, receiving baptism at the hands of the Most Illustrious Don Bernardo Pinol, Bishop of Nicaragua, when he took the name of Augustin, his godfather being the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Pedro de Aycoyena. That interesting ceremony, in which Mr. Clarke, profoundly moved, gave evidence of the sincerity of his convictions, could not be performed with the accustomed solemnity in consequence of the serious illness under which he suffered at the time. Mr. Clarke continued experiencing different changes in his illness, and ultimately becoming a great deal better, he had arranged to pass a short time in his own country, the necessary permission having been conceded to him. When his condition seemed least alarming, a sudden attack, which seized him on the night of the 16th, put an end to his life, removing him from the affections of his family and friends.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was one of the dearest friends of the deceased, arranged the manner in which his funeral should be conducted, giving to the ceremony the official character and the solemnity which the position of the deceased deserved. On the 18th, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the funeral ceremony took place in the church of San Francisco, the officiating priest being the Most Reverend Bishop of Belmopan, the whole of the religious bodies of the community assisting. Their excellencies the Ministers of the government, the foreign representatives, the authorities and corporations, and a large number of private persons invited by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the family of Mr. Clarke, also took part on the solemn occasion. His Excellency the President, who had intended to be present, was not able to carry out his intention, as he was suddenly and unexpectedly called away from the capital. The determination of his Excellency to inter the remains of Mr. Clarke in the temple of San Francisco was, however, carried out, with the approbation of the ecclesiastical authorities and the Superior of the order. The coffin which contained the mortal remains of Mr. Clarke was borne along, covered with the flag of the United States, the four ends being sustained by Don Pedro de Aycoyena, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Viscount Botmiliau, Charge d'Affaires of France; Don Augustin de Kint, Consul General of Belgium; and Don Jose de Coloma, Consul General of the Pontifical States. The cortege was followed by the authorities and corporations, and a large concourse of the inhabitants. From the morning of the 17th the flag of the Republic was hoisted at half mast in the Government Palace as a mark of grief, and during the whole of the 18th the flags of all the foreign consulates were also at half mast. The affair was being displayed in the same manner from the various Consulates. The government has thus honored the memory of the representative of a friendly country, and the inhabitants in general have manifested their sorrow for the loss of so estimable a gentleman as Mr. Clarke. His widow has resolved to return to the United States in the steamer Guatemala, which will sail during the present month.

MORE BLOODSHED ON KENTUCKY SOIL.—A Cold-Blooded Murder.—From the office of the Louisville Courier-Journal, we learn the particulars of a cold blooded murder, committed in Lockport, Henry county, Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. The assassin was J. B. Roberts, a former sheriff of the county, and his victim was John Stalyers. He shot him in the side with a shot gun loaded with buck shot, inflicting a most horrid wound, which would have caused death in a short time, but he was not dead when our informant left that point, which was soon after the deed was done.

This bloody affair is the sequel to the fatal rencontre that took place in the same neighborhood last fall or winter, resulting then in the death of Graves Roberts, a son of J. B. Roberts, and the wounding of two others. That affair was published at the time, and the Grand Jury of the county, after an investigation, failed to find any indictment against the parties.

Mr. Roberts, we are told, frequently notified several of the persons implicated, that he intended to kill them, and on Tuesday went to Lockport with a gun and other weapons, and entering the store of C. Abrams, discovered Stalyers, who was in the act of receiving a pair of pants he had just purchased. Roberts stepped towards him, remarking, "I believe you are one of the men that helped kill my son," and without any hesitation, took aim and shot him down, the muzzle of the gun not being over two feet from him. He then walked out, deliberately reloading his gun, and started to the Dove, saying he would soon catch another, and if he did he would kill him too.

No effort whatever was made to arrest the desperate man, and it is quite probable that he made the attempt to commit the second murder. Still, at least, was the belief of the passengers on the Dove. They also asserted that a deputy sheriff of the county was in Lockport at the time, in company of Roberts. The only charitable construction that can be put upon the transaction, is to think that the man is insane on the subject of the death of his son, though the law failed to find any indictment in the former case. It is in these bloody feuds were stopped.—*Lou. Cour.*

Since the above was in type we learn from Mr. Pendleton, of the Dove, that Stalyers is dead.

ADVICE NOT WANTED.—"My dear," said Mrs. Dogberry to her daughter, "you should not hold your dress so very high in crossing the street."

"Then, ma," replied the maiden, "how shall I ever show the finery of my flounced pantalons that have almost ruined my eyesight to me?"

"Sure I don't care at all if the beaux do look at me."

Here the young lady gave a kinder look over her left shoulder.

Mrs. Dogberry then went in about the orful 'sin of vanity' and the beauty of decorum, and retired to her chamber.

No man will excel in his profession if he thinks himself above it; and commerce will not flourish in any country where commerce is not respected.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15th, 1775.  
Dear Sir: The Course of Events, naturally turns the Thoughts of Gentlemen to the Subjects of Legislation and Jurisprudence, and it is a curious Problem what Form of Government, is most readily & easily adopted by the Colony upon a Sudden Emergency. Nature and Experience have already pointed out the Solution of this Problem in the Choice of Conventions and Committees of Safety. Nothing is wanting in addition to this to make a complete Government, by the Appointment of Magistrates for the Administration of Justice.

Taking Nature and Experience for my Guide, I have made the following Sketch, which may be varied in any particular and infinite Number of Ways, so as to accommodate it to the different Genius, Temper, Principles and even Prejudices of different People.

A Legislative, and Executive and a judicial Power, comprehend the whole of what is meant and understood by Government. It is by balancing each of these Powers against the other, that the Liberty in human Nature towards Tyranny, can alone be checked and restrained and any degree of Freedom preserved in the Constitution.

Let a full and free Representation of the People be chosen for an House of Commons.  
Let the House choose by Ballot Twelve, Sixteen, Twenty-four, or Twenty-eight Members of the House, or from the People at large as the Electors please, for a Council.

Let the House and Council by joint Ballot choose a Governor, annually, triennially or Septennially as you will.

Let the Governor, Council, and House be each a distinct and independent Branch of the Legislature, and have a Negative on all Laws.

Let the Lt. Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Commissioner, Attorney General and Solicitor-General, be chosen annually, by joint Ballot of both Houses.

From the Alexandria Sentinel.  
Interesting Document.

A friend has kindly offered for our use, an original letter from the revolutionary patriot, John Adams, subsequently President of the United States. It was written in the first months of the giant struggle of the Colonies with the mother country; and is addressed to a distinguished collaborer with the author in the perils and glories of that era. It is interesting as showing the first reachings of the patriot minds of that day, after a form of government that should secure their liberties, ere yet the links were sundered and the bonds broken that bound them in trans-Atlantic association.

We copy this letter just as it was written, as showing in its free use of Capitals, and occasionally in its autobiography, the changes which a few years bring about in the minutiae of a language.

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Let the Lt. Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Commissioner, Attorney General and Solicitor-General, be chosen annually, by joint Ballot of both Houses.

Let the Governor with seven Counsellors be a Quorum of all the officers and Magistrates, civil and military, be nominated and appointed by the Governor, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Council.

Let no officer be appointed but at a General Council, and let notice be given to all the Councilors, Seven days at least before the General Council.

Let the Judges, at least of the Supreme Court, be incapacitated by Law from holding any share of the Legislative or Executive Power. Let their Commissions be during good Behaviour, and their Salaries ascertained and established by Law.

Let the Governor have command of the Army, the Militia, Forts, &c.  
Let the Colony have a Seal and affix it to all Commissions.

In this way a Single Month is sufficient without the least Convulsion or Animosities to accomplish a total Revolution in the Government of a Colony.

It is thought more beneficial, a Law may be made by this new Legislature leaving to the People at large the Privilege of choosing their Governor, and Councilors annually, as soon as affairs get into a more quiet Course.

In Adopting a Plan, in some Respects similar to this, human Nature would appear in its proper light, and the Dignity, pulling down Tyrannies at a single Exertion, and erecting such New Fabrics, as it thinks best, calculated to promote its Happiness.

As you was the last Evening polite enough to ask me for this Model, if such a Trifle will be of any Service to you, or any gratification of Curiosity, here you have it, from, sir, your Friend and humble Servant,

RICHARD HENRY LEE, Esq.  
JOHN ADAMS.

AUTHOR OF "SWEET HOME."—"Though the trite old song, 'Home, sweet home,' has been sung within the home circle of almost every household, yet how few persons of all who have heard its sweet strains, know who was the author of those beautiful words:

"Sweet home, sweet home,  
Sweet home, sweet home,  
Sweet home, sweet home,  
Sweet home, sweet home."

It perhaps has never occurred to the mind of any person, that the words which have found an echo in so many hearts could be other than one who had experienced all the pleasures of a happy home; but, sad as is the reflection, it is nevertheless true, that John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, sweet home," though he has contributed to the happiness of many homes, never had a home of his own.

As I watch the course of great men, and the destiny of party, I meet often with very strange contradictions in their eventful life. The most remarkable was that of John Howard Payne, author of "Sweet Home." I knew him personally. He occupied the rooms under me for some time, and his conversation was so agreeable that I often spent whole days in his apartment.

He was an applicant for office at the time—Consul at Tunis—from which he had been removed. What a sad thing it was to see the poet subjected to all the humiliations of office-seeking. On all the evenings he would walk along the street. Once in a while he would see some family circle so happy, and forming so agreeable a group, that he would stop, and then pass silently on.

On such occasions he would give a history of his wanderings, his trials and all his cares, incident to his sensitive nature and poverty. "How often," said he once, "have I been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, London, or some other city, and heard persons singing or laughing and playing 'Sweet Home' to a shilling to buy the next meal or a place to lay my head! The world literally sung my song until every heart is familiar with its melody. Yet I have been a wanderer from my boyhood. My country has turned me ruthlessly from office, and in my old age, I have to submit to humiliations for bread."

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A Centenarian Negro.  
From the Harrodsburg (Ky.) Press we extract the following:

Glasgow, once a favorite servant of the late Charles Cunningham, Esq., died at the residence of his master, Major W. L. Moberly, of this place, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant, aged 112 years.

Uncle Glasgow, as he has been familiarly called for the last half century, is deserving, as well from his great age as from his many rare qualities, of more than a passing notice. He served with faithfulness and industry, as a teamster, during the revolutionary war—retaining a distinct recollection of General Washington, and often spoke of him with love and veneration.

It will be seen that at the time of the revolution the deceased was a man of from 30 to 35 years of age, and only 16 years younger than the "Father of his Country," who died at an advanced age more than 60 years ago.

Glasgow was a grown man when Charles Cunningham, his late master, was born, and survived him twenty years, although his master, at the time of his death, was by no means young.

Mr. Robert Cunningham, in whose family Glasgow was born, was one of the earliest pioneers of the State of Kentucky, and brought his faithful servant with him to the "dark and bloody ground." Residing as a merchant, many years at Lexington, he had Glasgow employed as a wagoner between that point and "Limestone," often entrusting him with large amounts of money, and even sending him with specie (the only currency in those days), to Pittsburg and distant points. He often said, he felt just as safe when Glasgow had charge of his money as if he carried it himself.

Nearly every man has his weakness. Glasgow had two—he had a great horror of physic and a fondness for whisky. During the prevalence of cholera, in 1833, his wife Dilsey was taken sick with the disease, and he called upon the doctor for her, and left several of his infallible powders to be taken from time to time, and departed on his rounds to visit other patients. In the evening, he returned by Glasgow's cottage, and hailed the old man as he was sitting by the door:

"Good evening, Uncle Glasgow, how is Dilsey?"

"She don't need none of your medicine now," replied the old man with a sob.

"Not dead, I hope?"

"Ah! yes, doctor," said Glasgow, heaving a deep sigh, "that last dose fixed her."

Glasgow had taken a prejudice against medicine men in early life, and Dilsey's untimely death was always a subject of regret to him, and in the least to eradicate it. He had occasional attacks of severe illness, but the utmost entreaties of his kind mistress and master were employed in vain to induce him to take medicine, and equally fruitless were their remonstrances in regard to his inveterate habit of getting drunk.

Some fifteen years ago one of the colored family, occupying the same room with Glasgow, was taken sick, and as the family physician was proceeding to the quarters, Major M. posted him in regard to the old man's peculiarities, and asked him to prescribe for Glasgow also. Having also dispatched the first patient, the doctor turned to the old soldier, and remarked:

"Uncle Glasgow, you seem to be a little sick, too; let me feel your pulse."

"Well doctor," said he extending his hand, you can feel my pulse, but Glasgow don't take none of your physic."

After a moment's pause, the doctor turned to Major M. and said:

"Major Glasgow's pulse is rather feeble; I think a good brandy toddy would help him."

This was too much for Glasgow's philosophy; his countenance brightened; his muscles relaxed; his body gave assumed first a smile, and then a grin; and, turning his big white eyes upon the disciple of Galen he said:

"If that doctor, Master Billy has called the right physician at last—you've got more sense than all the doctors he's ever had here yet."

Glasgow has gone the way of all the earth.—Many a worse man, by a freak of fortune or by the adulation of friends, has been transformed into a hero.

From the New Haven Palladium.  
Anecdote of General Washington.

In 1756, I heard the farmer referred to narrate the following incident. Said he: "When the British troops held possession of New York, and Washington, with the American army, lay in the northwest point, one morning, at sunrise, I went forth to bring home the cows. On passing a clump of brushwood, I heard a moaning sound, like a person in distress; on nearing the spot I heard the words of a man at prayer; I listened behind a tree; the man came forth. It was George Washington, the Captain of the Lord's Host in North America."

The farmer was a member of the Society of Friends, who being opposed to war under any pretext, were laborers, and in some cases opposed the cause of the country. He was a Tory. However, having seen the General enter the camp, he went to his own house. "Martha," said he to his wife, "we must not oppose this war any longer; this morning I heard George Washington send up a prayer to Heaven for his country, and I know it will be heard."

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After that doctor, Master Billy has called the right physician at last—you've got more sense than all the doctors he's ever had here yet."

Glasgow has gone the way of all the earth.—Many a worse man, by a freak of fortune or by the adulation of friends, has been transformed into a hero.

From the New Haven Palladium.  
Anecdote of General Washington.

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M'LEAN'S  
STRENGTHENING CORDIAL  
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.



Before taking. After taking.

The greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry, known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.  
Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influence is felt coursing through every vein, and the blood, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1860.

For President of U. States,  
**JOHN BELL,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President of U. States,  
**EDWARD EVERETT,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

It cannot be a source of deep mortification to every man of honorable sensibilities to see the President of the United States—the incumbent of the highest office of the first free government in the world—convicted of complicity in such corruption as the outrages upon the National Treasury, just brought to light, shows Mr. Buchanan to be guilty of. We do not contemplate his connection with the dishonorable transactions, lately exposed, with feelings of partisan gladness, but with sentiments of unaffected regret that it must go forth to the world that the President of this proud Republic was base enough to descend to such disreputable conduct. Mr. Buchanan's oath of inauguration, as we understand it, or at least, his implied obligation of honor, bound him to protect and defend the interests of the government, in every possible way; and yet knowing that the money paid to an individual for certain services, amounted to an outrage on the public treasury, in its great excess over fair compensation, instead of having the abuse corrected as he might have done, he deliberately plans and directs the distribution of thousands on thousands of this excess for the support of different venal, purchasable newspapers, working for his interest! If these exposures do not call blood to the cheek of modern Democracy, there is no shame in it.

"WE WON'T LET YOU ALONE."—The Rev. Mr. Worth, who escaped from North Carolina, where he had been arrested for circulating the Helper book, lately addressed a meeting of friends and sympathizers in New York. A North Carolina gentleman who was present made an appeal to the audience, in the course of which he said: "All that the South want is to be let alone," and the reply often repeated, was: "We won't let you alone." Here, says the New York Express, we have as complete an epitome of Republican doctrine and Republican principle—in spirit—as possibly could be produced. Eternal agitation is the element in which it lives and moves and has its being. Aggressiveness is the very breath of its nostrils. "We won't let you alone."

WHAT WE PAY FOR WHAT WE HAVE ALREADY.—The Treasury Department furnishes the following table of the value of the goods manufactured from iron and steel, which were imported into this country during the last fiscal year:

| IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES. |           |
|---|-----------|
| Anvils and Anchors,                     | \$64,315  |
| Bar Iron,                               | 1,185,441 |
| Cables,                                 | 174,701   |
| Cutlery,                                | 1,761,103 |
| Arms,                                   | 314,519   |
| Hoop Iron,                              | 387,198   |
| Musket and Rifles,                      | 16,851    |
| Nails, Spikes,                          | 84,804    |
| Needles,                                | 254,984   |
| Scrap Iron,                             | 106,702   |
| Pig Iron,                               | 1,049,200 |
| Railroad Iron,                          | 2,274,032 |
| Rod Iron,                               | 332,801   |
| Saws,                                   | 26,495    |
| Sheet Iron,                             | 752,975   |
| Side Arms,                              | 5,716     |
| Cast Steel,                             | 1,141,871 |
| Other Steel,                            | 905,859   |
| Wire,                                   | 14,299    |
| Manufactures of Iron,                   | 2,150,625 |
| Manufactures of Steel,                  | 1,043,405 |

Total Iron Imports, \$17,048,595. Of all this vast value we presume there was not an ounce of raw material which could not have been furnished in this country, and not a day's labor which our own skilled mechanics might not have performed.

A JUST ACT.—We are gratified to learn, says the Louisville Courier, that the Senate bill to settle the claims of George Stealey, of Louisville, for services rendered the Government, in California, has passed the House of Representatives in Congress. The claim, which amounts to a good many thousands of dollars, is meritorious, and we are pleased to see that the ability and efficiency of our friend Stealey has met with this most appropriate and pleasant recognition.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution, held at their Banking House in Lexington, on Monday, May 7, 1860, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing twelve months, viz: M. C. Johnson, F. K. Hunt, H. Shaw, L. W. Scott, E. Macalester, W. A. Dudley, and H. T. Duncan.

The Directors on the part of the State, appointed by the Governor, are John R. Wiley and Thomas H. Waters.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on Tuesday, May 8th, M. C. Johnson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By telegraph we learn that the excitement about the New York postoffice defalcation continues unabated. An investigation is going on into the affairs of the office, which promises to develop additional frauds and to implicate several employees of the department. A deficit has been discovered in the accounts of the stamp clerk amounting to about \$2,000. Mr. Fowler has not yet been arrested and his whereabouts is not known.

We call attention to the statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in another column. This company has been in existence fifty years, having been chartered in 1810. Its statement shows that it is in a reliable and sound condition, and many of our citizens have already availed themselves of the advantages it offers.

Dr. Mills is the agent in this city.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The June number is on our table. Its beautiful engravings, its splendid fashion plates, its interesting and excellent reading matter, commend Godey to every house-keeper and every lady with the least literary taste or appreciation of the beautiful. KEESON & CRUTCHER, Main street, have it for sale.

## Disbanded.

Grounded their arms in this city on Friday night last, the 11th inst., the beautiful military organization, known as the "Frankfort Rifles," commanded by the genial and gallant Hewitt, after an existence of near two and a half months. It is with mingled feelings of surprise and regret that we are called upon to record a notice of their disbandment. They were a noble looking set of young gentlemen, and performed the different evolutions of the manual with admirable precision. They deserved a better fate. We say we deeply regret the course that the members of the "Rifles" have seen fit to pursue, from the fact that every intelligent mind will concur in the belief that military knowledge is necessary to the maintenance of free institutions. The history of every republic, and of our glorious own, especially, is full of testimony in support of this conviction. No government can hope to maintain its independence or preserve the liberties of its people unless it can provide and preserve the means of resisting foreign aggression, and of enforcing its own claims of respect and consideration. To do this, it is necessary to foster a military spirit, and to diffuse military knowledge among its citizens. We are apart from the world; peace is our policy; the wars of our Republic are the people's wars; the battles of our country greatly belong to our citizen soldiery. In the patriotism and courage of our children a republic finds her surest defense, her strongest battlements; not but what our gallant regulars, officers, and men, have done their duty wherever their sabres have flashed upon a battle field, wherever their artillery has poured its thunder into the ranks of an enemy. They furnish science and courage, but their numbers are too small in an extended war. Added to this science and courage, our citizen soldiers thrown in, a complete storm, a perfect tornado of furious energy, mixed in with a spirit that never gives up, and which nerves them on the field, though vanquished, to shout with their last expiring breath—"A little more grape, Capt. Bragg!" This is one distinction the American arms have won, and it stands out boldly—in fact it stands outside of all military science—the wild valor they evidence—and the pell-mell style of fighting, whether in brigades, regiments, companies, platoons, sections, or on their own hook, single handed in a squad by themselves, enable them to pitch in like thunder and lightning, as if the victory depended on each separate arm, and Uncle Sam had nothing to do but to stand by and look on. This, we regard, as a glorious distinction—this dauntless valor, inspired by a love of country; this wild enthusiasm in a soldier gives him a double energy on the battle field, and leads him, at last, to a splendid and glorious victory.

The female organization is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labors and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which would, without it, be certain to prostrate them. Sold by all druggists in Frankfort.

AGRICULTURAL DEPOSIT BANK.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution, held at their Banking house in Lexington on Monday, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors: John G. James, Robert B. Hamilton, Henry W. Reed, John A. Price, and Squire Bassett.

At a meeting of the Board the same day, John G. James, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

An act of the Legislature amending the charter of the Bank was submitted to the stockholders at this meeting and unanimously approved. Under its provisions the present stockholders doubled their stock, making total capital now paid in \$100,000.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, as the Danville stage was turning the corner of Ann and Broadway streets, one of the wheel-horses fell, causing the stage to upset. We understand that a couple of ladies and a little girl were injured—the girl it is feared has received some internal injury as she had an attack of blood-spitting shortly after the accident occurred. The fore wheels of the stage were detached from the hind ones, and the horses ran some distance without, cutting and bruising themselves badly.

Information is wanted of Charles Pelham, if living, who was a Major in the Virginia line during the revolutionary war. Valuable intelligence can be obtained by addressing the Demoscrat, Lebanon, Ky.

We are glad to learn that Dr. THEOPHILUS STEELE, who accidentally shot himself on the Louisville and Frankfort cars, on last Friday evening, is improving, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A WOMAN'S RIGHTS BOYCRESS IN NEW YORK. The tenth National Woman's Rights Convention was in session at New York during a portion of last week, and the usual amount of lamentation, obfuscation and mutual commiseration was gone through with. Among the speakers, Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio, was very prominent. She said, with much truth, that woman's sphere cannot be bounded; but her assertion that the true woman must ever revolve around the great sun of moral light and truth, is hardly susceptible of being made intelligible to the masses of the public, or of proof by actual experiment. She thought that God had never created men to make women's gaiters, and she preferred to see young ladies plowing in the fields than sitting in the parlor waiting for an offer of marriage. Under the present system of society, she regarded matrimony as perilous. A young man is necessarily uncertain whether a woman consents to marry him because she loves him, or because of his wealth and position. If the young lady should tell the truth, she would often confess that she wanted the pleasant home and the prosperous business, and that if she could have gotten these without the encumbrance of the boots and whiskers, she would have been better pleased.

But under the system proposed by the advocates of woman's rights, women would be placed above the necessity, and perhaps the temptation of marrying for money, since it is proposed to make her independent by opening to her the avenues of business.

Mrs. Jones' remarks were listened to very attentively, and enthusiastically applauded.

## Republican Convention—First day.

CHICAGO, May 16. The Republican National Convention assembled today at Wigwam. Doors opened at eleven o'clock. Long before the hour a large concourse of people assembled around the doors, numbering many thousands more than could gain admission. As soon as the doors were opened the entire body of the house was solidly packed and the seats in the galleries were entirely filled with ladies. The interior of the hall is handsomely decorated, and not less than 10,000 persons were in the building. At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Gov. Morgan of New York, the chairman of the National committee, who, in an appropriate address nominated the Hon. David Wilmont, of Pa., as temporary chairman, which was received with great applause. Mr. Wilmont addressed the Convention. He read the call issued by the National committee for a National Convention to be held at Chicago on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President, and said that usage had made it his duty to take preliminary steps towards organizing the Convention, upon which the most momentous results are dependent. No body of men of an equal number were ever clothed with greater responsibility than those before him.

He invoked them to act in a spirit of harmony, that by dignity, wisdom, and patriotism displayed, they may be enabled to enlist the heart of the people and strengthen them in the faith that theirs is the constitutional party. He urged them to stand by the principles of the statesmen of the revolution, covering and maintaining the like objects and doctrines, then will the end sought for be accomplished and the Constitution and Union be preserved and the Government administered properly.

Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, moved the following to be appointed temporary secretaries: Fred Hassaurek, of Ohio; The Pomroy, of New York; and Henry F. Blair, of Missouri.

The Rev. Mr. Humphreys, of Illinois, then delivered the opening prayer.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, moved that a committee of one delegate from each State and Territory be appointed to represent the Convention for a permanent organization, which was adopted.

As each Southern State and Territory represented was called loud cheers were given. Delegates from the absent States were then called, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina being received with hisses.

On motion the Convention proceeded on Credentials and on business were appointed.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the temporary government of the Convention.

Horace Greeley, delegate from Oregon, moved that when the roll of States be called, the Chairman of each delegation present their credentials, and if any contest the same they be referred to the committee on Credentials.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved to amend so that credentials be presented to the committee.

Mr. Greeley accepted the amendment, and the motion was adopted.

The Chicago Board of Trade invited the delegates to an excursion on Lake Michigan this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Judge Goodrich, of Minn., in moving an acceptance of the invitation, paid a compliment to the people of Chicago for the liberality and enterprise displayed in the erection and decoration of a fine hall for the meeting of the Convention.

A motion for the appointment of a committee of one from each State and Territory on platforms was, after discussion, laid on the table, until a permanent organization.

A long discussion ensued to place on the table a motion, that when the Convention adjourns, it do so till 5 o'clock, which eventually prevailed.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, was received with loud cheers. He moved to reconsider the vote accepting the invitation of the Board of Trade, and called attention to the action of an other Convention which had rejected the public mind with the length of their discussions.

The vote was reconsidered and a committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trade and fix a future time for the excursion.

Evening Session.

The wigwag was again crowded. Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, reported that the Board of Trade had prepared a large fleet for the excursion on the lake, and would wait till 6 o'clock. Lost amidst applause from the body of the house.

Mr. Horton, of Ohio, from the committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of Geo. Ashman, of Mass., as permanent President. [Loud applause.] Mr. Ashman took the Chair and was greeted with immense applause and made a brief speech.

Mr. Marsh, from the committee on Permanent Organization, reported Vice Presidents and Secretaries from each State reported.

Judge Innes, on the part of C. G. Thomas, a worthy Republican of Chicago, presented the Chair with a handsome gavel. He said it was not made of ivory and ivory alone, nor is it made of gold. It is made of the oak of the Republic, and its value is in its associations, being pieces of oak from the flag ship of the gallant Lawrence. [Cheers.] It is the emblem of the Republican party, strong and not noisy. The motto it bore was one which need not be urged upon Republicans, "Don't give up the ship." He hoped that at the close of this conflict that the Republicans would be able to say with another great commander, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." [Immense applause.]

The President accepted the present on the part of the Convention in a few graceful remarks, declaring that the Republicans should observe the motto and never would give up the ship. [Applause.]

Mr. Tracy, of California, moved that a committee of one from each State and Territory be appointed on resolutions, and that the resolutions be referred to said committee without debate. Adopted.

Mr. Rollins, of N. H., moved that each delegation report the name of one person to constitute a member of the Republican National Convention for the ensuing four years. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Southern Bolders—Address of the Texas Delegates to Charleston to the Democrats of their State.

The delegates from Texas to the Charleston Convention publish in the New Orleans Delta an address to the Democratic party of their State, in which they give their reasons for withdrawing from that body. After recapitulating the unsatisfactory results of the proceedings before the disruption, they say:

Our duty to ourselves, and those whom we represented, was manifest. We had but one of two alternatives—either to acquiesce in the claim of our people to a simple recognition of our equality of rights in the common domain, belonging equally to all the States—which surrender at Charleston would ever be construed by the Democracy of the North as a voluntary relinquishment, and a final exposition of the Democratic principles of the entire nation—or to respectfully withdraw from further action with those who, by the mere numerical superiority of a minority of States, casting scarcely a single Democratic electoral vote, sought to impose upon our acceptance an ambiguous platform, with their interpretation, which we deemed hostile to the dearest rights of our people, and repugnant to the solemnly declared convictions of the Democracy of our State in Convention assembled. With us it was not a question of men, but of vital fundamental principle. No man would have been acceptable to your representatives, nominated upon that platform; for we regard the nomination of a party not as an expositor of his own record, but the recognized embodiment of the principles of the platform upon which he is placed, as the national representative and living head. And your representatives respectfully conceive that no Southern man could, without stultifying himself, and being recreant to the interests of all

the States, stand as the representative or living embodiment of a platform which, according to the interpretation of the sectional majority, who adopted it, denied to the South a full and perfect equality of rights in the Territories. The issue, we regard it, and as regarded by the States who withdrew, was not as to what alone might be the individual opinions of the nominee, who, if sound and elected, would as an executive officer be officially powerless to enforce his individual opinion; but we sought earnestly to obtain an explicit and solemn declaration of principle from the entire Democracy, North and South, that the time when the people of a Territory could alone exercise the attributes of sovereignty was in forming "a State Constitution," and that when the rights of property were destroyed or impaired in the Territories, the law-making power of the Federal Government should be interposed—not to establish or exclude slavery—but to protect the necessary citizen in his constitutional rights of property.

This was refused us. Your representatives, recognizing—as declared in their solemn protest of record—the principles enunciated in the Texas Democratic platform, "as instructions for our government in the National Convention," and under all the grave and weighty responsibility involved in the severance of the ties which had hitherto bound us as one party, with one purpose and common principles, formally filed our protest and withdrew from the deliberations of the Democratic National Convention.

MORMONS.—The Hardy "Wigwag" says: We have been informed that a settlement of this sect exists in this country. Very little respecting them and their religion is known. These Mormons reside in the Alleghany mountains on the waters of Luney's creek. The leader, who claims to have had a direct revelation from Heaven with regard to his mission, is a man by the name of Brown, who has induced a number of his neighbors to embrace his doctrines. Many rumors respecting them are passing through the country, but nothing definite can be ascertained.

HIGH AUTHORITY FOR A CORN CURE.—Lord Palmerston's organ, the London Post, is responsible for the following, in reply to a correspondent, afflicted with corns, signing himself "A Poor Cripple": "If 'A Poor Cripple' will take a lemon, cut a piece of it off, then nick it so as to let in the toe with the corn, the pulp next to the corn; tie this on at night so that it cannot move, he will find next morning that, with a blunt knife, the corn will come away to a great extent. On the next application of this will make 'A Poor Cripple' happy for life."

During the week ending May 8th, the Patent Office issued letters patent to Jno. Lightfoot, of Cold Spring, Ky., for an improved door fastener; and to James P. Wigel, of Henderson, Ky., for improved apparatus for feeding sawdust to farmers.

John K. Beard, a Kentuckian, was robbed in Cincinnati, on Monday night, of \$150, by Rebecca Duffy.

Little drops of rain brighten the meadows, and little acts of kindness brighten the world.

## MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., Dr. R. M. ALEXANDER, Esq., of Burksville, Ky., to Miss ELLEN B. ALEXANDER, of Golden Cave, Cumberland county.

Woman is a fair and delicate flower; A gift from Heaven to man, to keep Pure, stainless, free, untaught by the world, In all the loveliness of innocence.

Heaven bestowed on woman all that's pure And lovely in this world of strife and care; Gave her a timid, tender, loving heart; A gentle manner, gentle disposition, Everything to make her most beloved; And gave to man the noble power and duty To preserve, and guard her free from harm.

On the 10th instant, by Rev. J. W. Venable, Miss BETTIE D. BONNEY, daughter of Dr. C. D. Bonney, of Shelbyville, and Capt. THOMAS TODD, of Shelby county.

## HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1860.

| ASSETS.   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Cash on hand and in Bank,   | \$36,338 11  |
| Cash in hands of Agents, and  |              |
| in course of transmission,  | 62,690 85    |
| Cash loaned on call,  | 30,900 00    |
| Bills receivable for loans, amply secured,                                      | \$121,629 00 |
| Real Estate, unimproved, cash value,  | 70,233 53    |
| 2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value,                               | 15,400 00    |
| 9200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value,                               | 200,352 50   |
| 400 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value,                                  | 200,225 00   |
| 400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value,                               | 107,563 00   |
| 940 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value,                | 40,300 00    |
| Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cents, market value,                                 | 16,750 00    |
| State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cents, market value, | 36,825 00    |
| 20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value,                                   | 2,140 00     |
| Total assets,   | \$936,709 50 |
| Total liabilities,  | 96,950 85    |

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling-houses, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks will permit. Policyholders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent, May 18, 1860-tf.

A Small Farm Wanted. THE Board of Commissioners of the Institution for the Training and Education of Feeble Minded Children, desire to purchase a small farm, containing from one Hundred to Two Hundred Acres of Land—situated to be accessible and healthy, in the vicinity of Frankfort, and not out of Franklin county, and with an abundant supply of water now present, or of practical situation. Persons having suitable property which they are willing to sell, are requested to communicate, in sealed proposals, the price, terms, &c., not later than the First Monday in July next, together with concise descriptions of the property, as to soil, water, improvements, timber, building materials, location, health, &c.

Address: ROBERT W. SCOTT, May 16, 1860-w&wt2. Pres. Board of Commrs.

One Hundred Dollars Offered. SEALED proposals will be received until the 1st Monday in July next, for plans and specifications for the building necessary for the Institution for the Training and Education of Idiots and Feeble Minded Children. The principal building may be of brick or stone; free from a state or partial root; not to exceed three stories high in any part; so planned as to admit of construction in part and completion in future—when completed to accommodate the Superintendent and family, the teachers, attendants, and servants needed to educate two hundred pupils; and adapting the most approved modes of warming, ventilating, cooking and cleaning, including gymnastic and bathing apartments. One Hundred Dollars will be given to the draughtsman who presents the plan which shall be adopted by the Board of Commissioners—the others may be reclaimed.

Plans for the construction of the buildings may accompany the plans; and the person offering the accepted plan may be made the architect of the buildings, with full powers. Address: ROBERT W. SCOTT, May 16, 1860-w&wt2. Pres. Board of Commrs.

Yeoman copy tri-weekly and weekly two weeks, and Louisville Courier, Journal, and Democrat publish to amount of \$5, and send bills to this office.

I. O. O. F. THE members of CAPITAL LODGE No. 6, are hereby notified to be present at the Hall, on Monday Evening next, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M. Business of importance will be presented to the Lodge.

JOHN W. GAULT, Sec'y. Yeoman copy till day, and charge Lodge.

For Sale. THE House and Lot formerly owned by Geo. Thomas, situated on the east side of St. Clair Street, adjoining the property of N. H. Hoffer, in the city of Frankfort, is for sale. For terms of sale apply to G. W. Gwin or myself.

SUSAN THOMAS. April 20, 1860-tf.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

For the Office of Sheriff. WE are authorized to announce HARRY I. TODD as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the August election, 1860.

For County Attorney. WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. SNED as a candidate for County Attorney, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Monroe. The election to take place on the 1st Monday in August. [April 27, 1860-tf.]

## THE MANSION HOUSE.

Having taken back from MRS. LOCKETT the Mansion House Property, I desire to sell it, and propositions may be made to T. S. & J. R. PAGE until the 15th of May. After that date I will dispose of it in parcels, to suit purchasers. Whether it shall any longer be used for Hotel purposes after that date I leave for the consideration of the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, as it cannot be expected that I should, alone, have it kept as a Hotel, when I can do much better with the property by disposing of it in lots.

Mr. A. W. BROWN, who occupies a room in the Mansion House, is authorized by me to sell any article of Furniture, &c., which I wish to dispose of, at private sale, to persons who may wish to purchase. Call upon him either at his room or at the Commonwealth Printing Office.

A. G. HODGES. Frankfort, April 16, 1860.

## MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galls, Sprain, Pole Ery, Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this." L. W. SMITH, Ridgefield, Conn. S. LITCH, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, (his case was spavining), but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for \$150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the city. BARNES & PARK, May 14, 1860-1m. Proprietors, New York.

## "THE UNION."

The Address of Rev. JAMES CRAIK, D. D., delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, December 19, 1859, is for sale at the Bookstore of S. M. C. BULL, by the single copy or by the hundred copies. February 3, 1860-tf.

## DISSOLUTION.

The firm of PAGE, GAINES & PAGE was, on the 23d of January, 1860, dissolved by mutual consent—T. S. & J. R. PAGE retaining the Dry Goods and Queensware Establishment, with the notes and accounts of said firm—their business will be settled up by said T. S. & J. R. PAGE—W. A. GAINES retaining the Hardware and Grocery. Both Establishments will be carried on at the same stands, where we will be pleased to serve our old patrons, and as many new ones as can make it to their interest to patronize us.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE, W. A. GAINES. February 4, 1860. Yeoman copy.

## MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!!

MRS. F. T. LYONS, Saint Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. Have just received and opened a full and large assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. The new dresses, Cloaks, Points, Bonnets, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., all of the latest styles and fashions. Don't send to Louisville or Lexington when you can get what you want equally as elegant and far cheaper at home. Call and see. Mrs. F. T. LYONS. Also Agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S Improved Sewing Machines. [Oct. 14, 1859.]

## REMOVAL.

R. RUNYAN Has removed his store two doors above his old stand. He is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rate for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right. Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1859.

## H. WHITTINGHAM,

NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlys, and Quarterlys, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

## Metcalfe's "Kentucky Reports,"

VOLUME 1. PRICE \$5. We will send the 1st Volume of Metcalfe's Reports by mail, postage paid, to any one who may wish it, on receipt of \$5. A. G. HODGES & CO., Aug. 24, 1859. Com'l Office, Frankfort, Ky.

## THE 1ST VOLUME

OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER, Sewed and bound with Muslin Backs and Stiff Paper Covers, can be had at this office at \$1 per copy. Set, 2, 1859. A. G. HODGES & CO.

## New Style of Hats.

Philadelphia Fall style of Gentlemen's SILK HATS, just opened. S. C. BULL'S Book and Shoe Store. September 2, 1859.

JOHN W. PRUETT is authorized to collect all claims due me in the County of Franklin and City of Frankfort. I have also placed in Mr. Pruett's hands many notes due by persons living in and out of the State of Kentucky. A. G. HODGES.

## ANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN Garden Seeds just received at S. C. BULL'S, Feb. 22, 1860.

## Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

On and after Monday, May 14, 1860, trains will leave Frankfort as follows: Trains going West at 7:30, A. M., and 3:13, P. M. Trains going East at 8:55, A. M., and 5:55, P. M. The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 3:30 P. M. The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany and Ohio, and Mississippi roads for the West and South.

The Nashville Train leave Louisville at 5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—the latter train too late for our Afternoon Train. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. May 11, 1860-tf. Yeoman copy.

Notice. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John P. Read, ailing, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement.

MATILDA W. READING, Administratrix. April 23, 1860-w&wt2.

## THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Is the Great Renov

